

VOL X NO 75

123 to 127 Main Street.

We guarantee all goods sold by us as to quality and price. Goods not satisfactory may be returned and price will be refunded.

French .- Sateens.

Special Early Spring Opening, 60 Days Earlier Than Ever Before.

This is a department that has been phenomenally successful in our house, and therefore has received a full share of attention this year. The sateens we will show you this week are special productions of Freres Koechlin, the famous French manufacturer. The styles are confined to us in this market and cannot be obtained of any other house.

The prices range from 25 cts. to 40 cts. per yard, and are all of the finest quality. Attend our Special Sale of French Sateens this week.

Scotch & French Ginghams.

50 pieces fine Scotch Ginghams, in artistic designs and new coloring put on sale Monday morning. They are worth and are sold elsewhere at 40 cts. Price 25 cents per yard.

A line of Novelty French Ginghams at 50 cents a yard; plain to match at 25 cents per

Fine Embroideries

We will offer you at Special Sale tomorrow a large purchase of fine Nainsook and Cambric Sets, several widths of edging and insertions to match, in handsomer goods than ever shown here before.

The prices will range from 50 cents a yard for the narrow to \$2.00 for the wide; we want you to particularly notice the designs and the quality.

The prices are no higher than you have been paying for common designs, and here in this lot every pattern is new and a work of art.

Look at the fine embroideries this week.

Spring Jackets.

We have received and will offer this week a fine line of Spring Jackets. They will be newest of their kind and will be sold at popular prices this

Everything will have a holiday aspect in our store this We have taken great pains to make everything attractive for you and all we ask is your presence to add to the beauty of the occasion.



123 to 127 North Main Street,

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Great Special Offerings.

For Six Days---Beginning Monday.

Our early Spring Opening will take place this week beginning tomorrow m rning. Even at this early season we hope to be able to show you he finest and most extensive lines of new and fashionable Dry Goods ever displayed by us. Every department will be represented in this Great Opening Sale Tomorrow and all through this week.

20 PIECES—Fine French Broadcloth, in new colors, spring weight, and worth 150 cents, at 100 Cents this week. One Dol ar per Yard,

25 Novelty Dress Patterns, \$10.00 to \$25.00 a suit; these are particularly desirable in style and pri e, no two suits alke. Madame Liggett can make them up in the latest designs and guarantee satisfaction. Prices special for this week.

30 PIECES-36-inch All Wool Flannels, in solid colors, spring shades, worth 50 cents at 35 Cents per yard. If y u take a look at these Flannels you will think them very cheap at 35 cents.

50 PIECES-52-inch All Wool Flannels in grey and brown mixtures, well worth 75 cents, this week 50 Cents a yard.

Great Black Goods Carnival.

30 Days Earlier than Ever Before.

We have in this stock particularly fine goods and high novelties to show. Also new designs and weaves not found elsewhere. It seems useless to name pices here, still we cannot refrain from calling your attention to the 4 -inch Ail Wool Henritten will be found. etta we will o fer at 75 cents, it is worth one dollar. Also the new 40-inch Silk Warp Henristta at 100 cents, it is worth 25 cents more. While looking at these take a glance at the other new Black Goods and you will say with us that never before has such handsome Black Goods been shown over a counter.

Black and Colored, Here we are, 30 Days Earlier than Ever Before.

We will show Bargains in this stock and big ones too this week, but we will talk about new weaves in Black Silk, and new colors in Colored Silk.

We have 28 new pieces in black, just opened, and the prices range from \$1 to \$2 per yard for them all, and we are safe in saying no such complete, new, and extensive assertment nor such great values can be shown to you anywhere else.

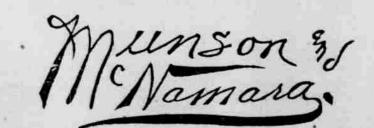
We know that no other house in America can buy these goods cheaper than we can. We get them right and we sell them right.

63 PIECES—New Colored Silk, will make a good Opening Sale for the first February. All these will be sold at from 10 to 25 Cents per yard less than former prices.

The entire 91 pieces Black and Colored Silks will be put on sale this week at from 10 to 25 cents per yard less than you can buy old shades and inferior goods elsewhere.

GREAT : SPECIAL : SALE.

Silks, Dress Goods, French Sateens, Embroideries.



Main Street.

THE PROPOSED COURT.

THE BILL CONSIDERED IN COM-MITTER OF THE WHOLE.

Boyle and Phillips Speak Against It and Douglass Strongly Supports the Measure.

Fifty-Nine Votes in Favor and Thirty-Five Against-The Report Concaded Adopted by the House.

Full Text of the Bill Regulating the Salaries of Sedgwick County Officers Introduced by Steele of Harvey-Other Measures of Interest to Wichita and the West.

Special dispatch to the daily Eagle.
TOPEKA. Kan., Feb. 11.—The time for full-fledged buncombe asems to have arrived. It now seems simply a fact that the calendars of the house and senate show over nine hundred bills besides a large amount of other business. There is another fact also, that comparatively very few bills have been passed or rejected. The majority of the time seems to have been taken up in speech-making and prac-ticing in that line. The senate has few special orators. Once in a while some one feels himself called upon to speak long, loud and often, and make himself thoroughly disgusting as a member, but as a rule the house has the ever persistent talkers, some "blabbers," some fellows who can present an idea in a fairly creditable manner and some who insist on spending hundreds of dollars in holding the floor, who, in their efforts, would seem to be poor both in language and ideas. There are four men in the house that will cost the state \$5,000 a piece for the session, if not more. One or two of the four are he true leaders of the house in experience, talking powers, while one or two of the four lead the rear end of that body. If there is any other member of the house who knows less he has not showed himself and for the simple fact that he has enough sense to keep his mouth shut and head on a level with his fellows it goes without saying that he would seem to know his business and place much better than the egotistical, crude, rude fellows who seem

business and place much better than the gotistical, rander, rude fellows who seem about as intelligent as a monkey. For instance, in an hours' discussion the other day one of the greatest burdens of the house occupied the floor fifteen times by actual uotiches on a stick and really he did not seem more persistent to bore the house and than times to know at the end of the session how much these things would cost the state and how many times these things held the floor. You never saw a more disgusted man in the world than the average member who is compelled to allow his ear drums so sittle and talk so much show their ignorance completely and they are put down by house and gallerles as the champion fools of the grasshoper state. The much time in talking having delay. The much time in the floors are in the direction for dilingar work. The gas machines all howling for two sessions per day and one at representative hall by night and how many elsewhere not announced. Ohy see in their acting before a looking glass to be seen they wrong their slim bodies into strange shapes and cry out in intense garony for the business of the session to be transacted. What a pittiful noise they make, and it is kept in the air and if the recording angels represented on the man at a rest sometime. But the recording angels represented on the man at a rest sometime. But the recording angels represented on the man at a rest sometime. But the recording angels represented on the man at a rest sometime. But the recording angels represented on the man and the best members of the house into strange shapes and or cry out in intense garony for the business of the season to be transacted. What a pittiful noise they make and it keeps the proportion of the proportion

said a work about his special order and it seems to be the general opinion that had he been desirous of its passage or consideration he would not have neglected to call up the special order. It is said the bill may be the result of a demand by some Salina people but not in compliance with Senator Mohle's ideas of what would be good law making.

Mohle's ideas of what would be good law making.

The committee on banks and banking have reported unfavorably on a number of interest bills and recommended that bills 262 and 228 be printed and placed on the calendar, both relating to the interest question.

A special order for Wednesday morning was made of the judicial apportionment bill, which is thought able to call out a lively session.

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Senator Forney introduced a senate resolution instructing the committee on mines and mining to draw up a bill compelling mining companies to pay empoyes weekly.

After an unsuccessful effort to adjourn, at 11:15 the senate went into committee of the whole with Johnson in the chair.

The senate considered some local bills until the dinner hour.

In the afternoon it resumed work in committee of the whole, Johnson in the chair. The bill relating to the county auditor was reported unfavorably.

The bill doing away with the grand jury was discussed at length and recommended to pass.

The senate tonight went into committee of the whole and discussed Buchan's school bill providing among other things separate schools for white and colored pupils and the race restrictions removed. A many watten, by Oliver Esserological

separate schools for white and colored pu-pils and the race restrictions removed. A paper written by Oliver, Esq., colored, Wichita, was read by the secretary and progress reported.

THE DAY IN THE HOUSE. There was a larger per cent of the house present this morning than of the senate The chestnuttree was shaken and the regular petitions were presented about Beloit and women on state board of charities. Some petitions asking corporations to pay

employes weekly. employes weekly.

The repeal of the garnishment law was the subject of a prayer by a member of Butler county and 'for a more stringent usury law' was the contents of another.

Eighty-seven citizens of Sedgwick county ask for a new court—by Douglass.

A petition asking that Branch township, Morris county, be added to Harvey county.

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Bills introduced were:
Defining the duties of county attorneys in pension cases.—Berry.

To repeal section 94, chapter 25, relating to counties and county officers—Limerick.

To vacate a state road in Cowley county—Limerick.

To empower the county commissioners

To emplate detective business in the

State—Lee.
To fix the time of terms of court for the Ninth judicial district.—Wisler.
Steele, of Harvey, by request offered the following bill:

Beguiating the salaries of the county of-ficers of Sedgwick county, Kansas. and swept out and fixed the fire. While

President Felt said there was no doubt that ail bills, after introduced, were the property of the senate and the clerk should allow any senator to see them.

Important bills were:
Relating to fire insurance companies and to amend section 22, 26 and 23, chapter 15 of the laws of 1871, as amended by section 4, chapter 112, laws of 1873.—Harkness.

An act concerning the public schools in the city of Wichite—By committee on cities of the first class.

Regulating the business of abstracting—Lockard.

MEMORIAL TO THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

The Cimarron Territorial Council Petitions for the Immediate Passage of the Oklahoma Bill.

Actual Residents of the Public Land Strip Feel the Necessity for the Protection of the Law.

The Elliott-Smalls Contest Case Under Discussion in the House-Resolutions Introduced Providing for an Investi-

gation of the Breckinridge-Clayton Contest in Arkansas.

Special Dispatch to the Dally Eagle.

BEAVER, Ind. Ter., Feb. 11.—The following memorial has been presented to the United States senate in behalf of the people of the Public Land strip: the Senate of the United States of America HALL OF LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

The Senate of the United States of America.

HALL OF LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
OF CIMARRON TERRITORY.
BEAVER, Ind. Ter., Feb. 7, 1889.
The territorial council of Cimarron Territory, in council assembled, hereby represent that the 15,000 American citizens residing on the Public Land strip, (really the only bona fide residents in Oklahoma territory) realize each day the increasing necessity for local courts, public schools, and United States laws. Therefore we, the legislative assembly, and only representative body of any portion of the Broposed Oklahoma territory, implore the senate to take immediate action on the house bill known as the Oklahoma bill, and to adopt the same, that we may be enabled to receive the protection of law; punish criminals, secure titles to our lands, build school houses, churches, bridges, and establish courts of record, with all the privileges and immunities due a progressive and intelligent class of settlers who brave the dangers of a pioneer life.

Joseph Hunter, Chairman.
Thomas P. Bruidwood, Ter. Sec'y.

ATCHISON, Feb. 11.—Further particulars of the borrible death of Mrs. Alice King, near Barrett, last week, have just been re ceived here. She was a school teacher, and after dismissing school she had remained

bill, and a conference was ordered.

On motion of Mr. Morrill. of Kansas, the senate bill was passed authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at Leavenworth, Kan.

After an objection by Mr. Oates, of Alacommittee of five members of the course.

set the first class.

To amend section 38, act 18, chapter 18; continued the section of the position of the court. He had not received an interest pollution of sources of water of the whole samply for class of the first class.—Committee on public health.

To authorize the Kaussa & Southwestern railways to take up and remove a certain railway to take up and remove a certain railways to take the railways to take up and remove a certain railways to take the railways to take up and remove a certain railways to take the railways to take up and remove a certain railways to take the railways to take up and remove a certain railways to take up and railways to take up and railways to take up and railways to take the railways to take up and railways to take up and railways t

fed with the people among whom they lived, the people who were their friends, people to whom they always appealed in distress. As they became more intelligent they realized the improviety of being represented by Smalls and realized that they were entitled to a better representative, and while he freely conceded to any constituency the right to send a man here he protested against the house interfering to defeat such a man if it chose to do so.

Mr. Rowell, of Illinois, said that the gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. Crisp) had spent much time in proving that Smalls had been guilty of bribery while a member of the state legislature—a proposition which had no more bearing on this case than the question whether the moon was innabited. It had been brought in for the purpose of justifying a vote to keep a man out of a seat to which he had been elected. No lawyer who possessed the first principle of evidence would for a moment contend that the question of Small's guilt or innocence illustrates a single proposition, bearing on the right of either claimant to a seat, He then turned his attention to the laws of South Carolina, declaring that they had been framed for the express purpose of disfranchising the Republican voters of that state. Under these laws there had been a systematic effort to deny to colored votert the right to register and change their registration certificates. The gentleman from Georgia had spoken about intimidation of colored Democrats by Republicans of the same race. The governor of South Carolina had recently announced the paramount political question in South Carolina had recently announced the paramount political question in South Carolina had recently announced the paramount political question in South Carolina and voter might have his vote cast and counted, but to maintain and preserve Anglo-Saxon control. The paramount question was not that a majority should rule, or that every legal voter might have his vote cast and counted, but to maintain and preserve Anglo-Saxon control. The paramount politi majority should rule, or that every legal voter might have his vote cast and counted, but to maintain and preserve Anglo-Saxon control. That was one patent fact in response to the talk of intimidation. Mr. Edilott hold his seat on this floor, not by reason of an election by the people, but by reason of the election held by the returning board of South Carolina. The majority of the committee had gone further than the returning boards and had thrown out two precincts which had run the district and state returning boards. As a sample of what he termed the lawless spirit which prevailed in the district he referred to an incident touching the ballot box at Fort Motte precinet. There the custody of the box was claimed by the officer taking testimony, but the officer was prevened from opening it by the threats of contestee's attorney that he would do so at his peril. He hoped in God's name that the attorney had been acting in this matter without authority from Mr. Edilott, but he had looked through it without having been able to find any disclaimer from Mr. Elliott.

The house then adjourned.

Elliott.
The house then adjourned.

TAKEN UP BY CONGRESS.

A Search to be Made Into the Late Breckinridge-Clayton Election Contest.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.-Representative Grosvenor offered a resolution relating to recent events in the second congressional district of Arkansas which culminated in the assassination of Hon. John M. Clayton,

of that state.

A preamble to the resolution recites the nomination of Clifton R. Breckinridge and John M. Clayton as rival candidates from the second district of Arkansas; that such proceedings were had at the election and in and about canvassing of the votes cast thereat and making returns of same as that said Breckinridge was declared elected, received his certificate and his name has been placed by the clerk of the house upon the roll of members-elect of the next house.

Continuing, the preamble recites that

be described. She was taken to the nearest house, and medical aidsummoned, but the only thing that could be done was to pack oiled cotton around her, and give hypodermic injections of morphine to ease the pain. She was a daughter of A. F. Van Akin, of Bine Rapids. Barrett, the scene of the unfortunate affair, is on the Central Bpanch railroad, eighty-five miles west of Atchison.

HOUSE.

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WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—On motion of Mr. Caswell, of Wisconsin, the house insisted in its amendments to the direct tax

cond take it down by about hand the conditions of the force of the condition of the conditi

timber cutting in the courts of fustice. He would not ask the house to apply to consideration of the case any rule which would not be applied in a court of justice. He then proceeded to review the evidence in the case, be then referred to the conviction of Smalls for accepting a bribe while state senator, and contended that that conviction to had injured him with the colored people.

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